1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Punjab	2,775,462	2,482,925	89.46	10.54
23.	Rajasthan	7,156,703	3,150,556	44.02	55.98
24.	Sikkim	91,723	68,808	75.02	24.98
25.	Tamil Nadu	8,274,790	5,890,371	71.18	28.82
26.	Tripura	539,680	171,357	31.75	68.25
27.	Uttar Pradesh	20,590,074	4,084,288	19.84	80.16
28.	Uttaranchal	1,196,157	602,255	50.35	49.65
29.	West Bengal	11,161,870	2,262,517	20.27	79.73
Union Territories					
1.	A. & Nicobar Islands	49,653	33,807	68.09	31.91
2.	Chandigarh	21,302	20,750	97.41	2.59
3.	D. & Nagar Haveli	32,783	27,088	82.63	17.37
4	Daman & Diu	22,091	21,529	97.46	2.54
5.	Lakshadweep	5,351	5,337	99.74	0.26
6.	Pondicherry	72,199	58,486	81.01	18.99
	ALL INDIA	138,271,559	60,180,685	43.52	56.48

Increasing the per capita availability of power

2420. DR. VIJAY MALLYA:
SHRI LALIT SURI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken by Government to increase per capita availability of power over 1000 Units as against present availability of 500 units;

(b) what is the requirement of funds to achieve this target;

(c) how the funds for the purpose are proposed to be raised; and

(d) what are the other salient features of the policy and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) Yes Sir. The National Electricity Policy notified on 12th February, 2005 under the provisions of Section 3 of the Electricity Act, 2003, envisages increase of per capita availability of power to over 1000 units by 2012.

(b) To meet the objective of rapid economic growth and "power for all"

including completion of household electrification, the need for investment of about Rs. 9,00,000 crores in generation, transmission, sub-transmission, distribution and rural electrification had been estimated in the 10th and 11th Plan periods.

(c) Public sector investments, both at the Central Government and State Governments, has been envisaged and the need for attracting substantial private investment has been highlighted.

(d) Salient features of the policy are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Salient features of the National Electricity Policy

1. Aims at accelerated development of power sector, providing supply of electricity to all areas and protecting interests of consumers and other stakeholders.
2. *Objectives:*
   * Access to Electricity — Available for all households in next five years.
   * Availability of Power — Demand to be fully met by 2012. Energy and peaking shortages to be overcome and spinning reserve to be available.
   * Supply of Reliable and Quality Power of specified standards in an efficient manner and at reasonable rates.
   * Per capita availability of electricity to be increased to over 1000 units by 2012.
   * Minimum lifeline consumption of 1 unit/household/day as a merit good by year 2012.
   * Financial Turnaround and Commercial Viability of electricity Sector.
   * Protection of consumers' interests.
3. CEA to notify first National Electricity Plan in six months with a perspective up 12th Plan period. The Plan prepared by CEA to be used by prospective generating companies, transmission utilities and transmission/distribution licensees as reference document.
4. Development of Rural Electrification Distribution backbone, village electrification and household electrification to achieve the NCMP

target of completing household electrification in next five years. Financial support in terms of capital subsidy to States for rural electrification. Special preference to Dalit Bastis, Tribal Areas and other weaker sections for rural electrification. REC to be nodal agency for rural electrification at Central Government level.

5. Creation of adequate generation capacity with a spinning reserve of at least 5% by 2012 with availability of installed capacity at 85%.
6. Full development of hydro potential. Provision of long tenor finance for these projects.
7. Choice of fuel for thermal generation to be based on economics of generation and supply of electricity.
8. Development of National Grid.
9. Cost of recovery of service from consumers at tariff reflecting efficient costs to ensure financial viability of the sector.
10. Provision of support to lifeline consumers (households below poverty line having consumption of 30 units per month) in terms of tariffs.
11. Availability Based Tariff (ABT) to be extended to State level for better grid discipline through economic signaling.
12. Special emphasis on time bound reduction of transmission and distribution losses.
13. Measures to promote competition aimed at consumer benefits.
14. Reliability and quality of power supply to be monitored by State Elecetricity Regulatory Commissions.
15. Exploitation of non-conventional energy sources such as small hydro, solar, biomass and wind for additional power generation capacity.

Other Features

16. Emphasis on achieving higher efficiency levels of generating plants through necessary renovation and modernization.
17. Central Government to facilitate the continued development of national grid. CTU and STU to undertake coordinated planning and development.
18. Transmission capacity to have redundancy level and margins as per international standards.

per international standards.

19. Adequate transitional financial support for reforming power utilities. Encouragement for private sector participation in distribution.

20. The State Regulatory Commissions to put in place independent third party meter testing arrangement.

21. Support for adoption of IT system for ensuring correct billing to consumers.

22. Speedy implementation of stringent measures against theft of electricity.

23. Full emphasis on augmentation of R&D base. Mission approach for identified priorities areas.

24. Demand side management through energy conservation measures. Labels regarding energy efficiency to be displayed on appliances. Efficient agricultural pumpsets and efficient lighting technologies to be promoted. Appropraite tariff structure for managing the peak load.

25. Special attention for developing training infrastructure in the field of regulation, trading and power market.

26. For giving boost to renewable and non-conventional energy sources, a prescribed percentage of power, as pecified by State Regulatory Commissions, to be purchased from such sources of energy at the earliest.

27. Necessary regulations and appointing Ombudsman for redressal of consumers' grievances to be in place in six months.

Electrification of one lakh villages and one crore households

2421. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) what are the annual targets of Government's programme of electrification of one lakh villages and one crore households by the year 2012 and the year-wise financial outlay for this purpose; and

(b) the names of the agencies implementing the scheme, their obligations and means to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) and (b) A new scheme of rural electricity Infrastructure and Household Electrification has